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CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU—AUGUST 20.

SOLAR EVAPORATION SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—As the experiment I am conducting at Saugor and Ballya Ghat appears to have given rise to very enormous notions regarding the cost of the Salt manufactured there, your correspondent "AMICUS" assuming it at 4 annas and "A COVENANTED SALT OFFICER" as at 5 rupees per maund, I will set the matter at rest with a few explanations which may be interesting to the public, although quite foreign to the question of the policy or evils of the Salt Monopoly.

Being accidently engaged in a discussion one day in May or June 1828, upon the method of making Salt in Bengal. I stated confidently an opinion, that the agency of the sun in a tropical climate might be employed much more economically than the ordinary process of boiling, and instanced the fact of the great cheapness of Salt in all countries where it was employed. Objections were started referable chiefly to soil and locality, and doubts were entertained whether evaporation existed here in so high a degree, allowance being made for Northwesters, as in the countries I had quoted. Persuaded in my own mind that the difficulties were much exaggerated and reflecting upon the various meaus of submitting them, I thought of the plan which I now follow and solicited and obtained the sanction of Government for a trial upon a limited scale. It is not my present purpose to give the details: I will merely state that two principles were brought into play, the action of the sun and wind upon large brine fields and the collection of the produce in a clean state upon hard terraces to which the brine is turned off when sufficiently strong. At Ballya Ghat, in addition to this arrangement in order to render the whole season available, half of which would otherwise be lost, from the absence of Salt in the Lake for some time after the rains, a high spring tide was let into the other fields at the end of May and (now for the first time) carefully secured with good gates and large bunds for use immediately on the return of fine weather. Ballya Ghat was selected for the convenience of personal supervision, Gunga Saugor for the advantage of being near the sea. I wished to watch the results in such opposite circumstances expecting to find great disparity therein.

The experiment was tried the first season on a very small scale with two terraces at each place, which terraces were not finished till the middle of April. The preparation and bunding of the ground too putting in tide gates, &c. necessarily occupied some months. The collection of Salt therefore did not begin till the 22d of April at Ballya Ghat, and 9th May at Saugor, and in the first trial it is not wondered that many details were found imperfect. There were obtained however, 450 maunds at Ballya Ghat and above 200 at Saugor.

The superior quality of the Salt, the durable nature of the terraces and largeness of the daily collection upon the actual area of production (double what I had calculated it would be) gave me confidence to extend the works at both places to a magnitude capable of yielding the maximum quantity permitted by the contract. This has been done by trebling the terraced ground at Saugor with other improvements and by quadrupling the space at the Salt Water Lake, and adding eight new terraces of larger demensions upon an improved plan. Some interruption incurred at an important period by the failure of Palmer and Co. but the contract being considered by the Assignees a beneficial one, the works then in progress were continued. They are now complete at Saugor and nearly so at Ballya Ghat where they would have been finished early in April, but for the frequent showers of an unusually wet season which stopped all work for days sometimes a whole week together. The same cause necessarily ruined the manufactures; for the brine being let on such of the terraces as were ready on the 3rd April, in a state of only one fifth of condensation, had no time to reach the point of saturation before the next shower and for the like reason the brine fields made progress afterwards. A few baskets was, therefore, the produce of Ballya Ghat, while at Saugor, where the fields were not flooded till the end of March, the springs of the North East Monsoon having been lower than usual, there were collected 1,680 maunds (as weighed fresh from the terraces) by the 9th May, when the season closed, the date of its mere commencement the preceding year. The quantity for which receipts have been granted at the Sulkea Golahs is 1179 maunds net, being the above 1,680 after drying, with the customary abatements.

Now, the establishment kept up at Saugor consists of thirty coolies, a European Superintendent (who might have a charge ten-fold greater) a chuprassee or two and a decked boat to bring up the Salt. The whole with contingences costs 400 rupees per month. So that, excepting the capital invested in the concern, even the above trifling return of 1179 maunds has been raised at four rupees instead of five rupees per maund, carriage included. It was obtained moreover upon only three terraces, the fourth not being ready in time and really but from a third part of those three during the average term of the manufacture. If it had gone on to the same date as last year, the produce would have been increased by several thousand maunds and the estimate of AMICUS which, perhaps, was but a guess, would not have been very wide of the mark.

The sole object of this letter is to remove erroneous impressions, not to avoid the fair hits (truly they are soft and gentle!) from the rackets of my friends (if I have any right to call them so) while I play the ball between them I would ask the public to suspend its opinion of the experiment until it shall have had a trial. What would be thought of the acumen of the calculator who, looking at that splendid concern at Fort Gloster, should pronounce it a failure because the produce of a few frames set in motion, the first month or two, did not yield an adequate return for the whole capital embarked in the speculation?

August 18, 1830. *G. A. PRINSEP.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUG. 25.

On referring to the map, we were disposed to take a more favourable view of Captain Mignan's proposed route for a Steam Communication with England than we expressed a few days ago. Undoubtedly the Persian Gulph itself, is an infinitely preferable navigation to that of the Red Sea; although, for reasons already stated, we question whether the average passage of a Steamer from Bombay to Bussorah could be safely reckoned at 12 days; at 15 however, it certainly might, for it now occurs to us that even in the height of the *Shamaul* or northwest wind at the season, when it is said to blow a gale for forty days incessantly, there is always a strong current to windward along the Persian shore, which is the usual track. The great inconvenience of Captain Mignan's route is that, it would require two descriptions of Steamers in India and on the Euphrates. Up to Bussorah, vessels of any draft under 17 feet may proceed, the vessels employed between Bombay and that Port, could draw probably 12 feet; but as Captain Mignan states from thence to Beles, the Euphrates admits not of vessels of greater draft than four feet! We do not think this objection insuperable however, because by this new route the time saved would be so great that a lesser number of packets would be required, as the whole distance from Bombay to England might be accomplished in thirty-five days! Less indeed, if we may rely on Captain Mignan's information as to the practicability of ascending the Euphrates to Beles in a steamer, for he *tracked* the distance from Bussorah to that place a distance of about 1000 miles, we believe, (we cannot from the small map before us estimate it correctly owing to the sinuosities of the river) and we imagine a steamer would perform it in half the time. The journey from Beles is through a fertile part of Syria and affords, according to Captain Mignan, good horses and good roads. Of course by any such route or by Steam Vessels at all, the baggage of travellers would be extremely limited. The points on which information is required to enable us to decide in the capabilities of this route, are first the practibility of obtaining fuel on the bank of the Euphrates between Bussorah and Beles, part of its course between these places being through a sandy desert; next how Captain Mignan has determined the depth of the river in this portion of it, whether by verbel information or actual sounding it, or from the occular demonstration of boats of more than the draft stated by him, actual navigating it. If the last, it would still be essential to know, whether they can so navigate it at *all* seasons,

Mr. Taylor is proceeding home, not actually by the route proposed by Captain Mignan, (because he makes his journey from Bussorah to the Mediterranean entirely by land) but so near it as to be able to obtain accurate information on every point connected with it. Mr. Taylor goes viâ. Bagdad and Aleppo, the last is very little if at all out of the track of Captain Mignan.

INDIA GAZETTE.— AUG. 25.

We beg to call attention to the letter which Mr. FRANCIS BATHIE has addressed to us. disclaiming the language which has been ascribed to him "in the translation from Native papers, and copied from them into our paper." We beg to assure him that it is not only in the *translations* from native papers but in the native papers themselves, and primarily in the native paper conducted by the *Secretary* to the DHURMU SHUBHA, the *Sumachar Chundrica*, that the language referred to, was ascribed to him. Mr. BATHIE is the Apostle, the Missionary, the Envoy, or by whatever other name he may chuse to describe his office, the Employé of that Hindoo Association formed for the re-establishment of Suttee-burning and the maintenance of all kindred institutions. We could not but consider ourselves therefore as perfectly safe in receiving, with implicit credit, the accounts published by its Secretary respecting his proceedings; and it is therefore to Bhuwani Churun Boorjya that we refer him for the explanation which he is entitled to demand. Mr. BATHIE from inacquaintance with the native language may not be able to satisfy his own mind as to the degree of good faith shown him by his native constituents; but, if he will take our word for it, we can tell him that we did not offer any comment on the translations of the *Sumachar Durpun* without ascertaining that they were correctly made from the *Sumachar Chundrica*, the organ of his said constituents. If we had found Mr. BATHIE engaging in the conveyance of the Suttee Petition, as he would in any of the other many dirty pieces of work with which lawyers in the way of business, soil their fingers and fill their pockets, we should have troubled neither ourselves nor the public with him or his petition. Even then it would have been an instance of laxity in moral and religious principle which we should regret to contemplate; but a desire to administer impartial justice would either have withheld our pen altogether, or compelled us to take a wider range. When, however, we found Mr. BATHIE represented on competent authority as mixing up the affectation of godliness with the love of gain, and the professions of piety with an attempt to perpetuate a profanation of most sacred ties of humanity, we thought that he brought himself fairly under the lose of public opinion. If the *Chundrica* had not misrepresented Mr. BATHIE's language we should still be of the same opinion; and even now we cannot find in our hearts to condole with him for the scurvy tricks his native friends have played him.

GOVT. GAZETTE.—AUG. 26.

The time, we believe, is now not far distant when the Governor General will leave the Presidency for the Upper Provinces. His Lordship, we have heard, means to commence his journey between the 1st and 10th of October, proceeding as far as Benares in a Steamer—and marching the rest of the way to Simla, via Allahabad, Bundlecund, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Meerut.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 14.

SUPREME COURT,—AUGUST 11, 1830.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Mr. Justice Ryan and the following Jury.

Alfred Lingham,	Robert Cantopher;
George Sherwood,	George Galloway,
James MacPherson,	J. W. Collins,
Charles Brownlow,	Alexander Aldwell
Charles Innis,	William Cornelius and
Andrew Davidson,	John Culloden,

(Concluded.)

Shaik Ahadey. I am a Mahout; I was in the service of Mr. Oram in Boishaukh last; I do not know Bungoolah. In that month I went to Niderampore; I was there on my Elephant, there were two others. There was on my Elephant, one gentleman but I do not know his name. I do not know the gentleman who were mounted on the other Elephants. I am a Bengalee and live at a distance, how could I know? them (identifies Oram,) On the occasion I have spoken of, I only knew my own master; the others were strangers. My master was on another Elephant of a small size. I do not know a person of the name of Donelly. My master is concerned in Indigo affairs I cannot say who are his partners. I was in his service ten months, I do not know how long before Boishaukh. There were three Elephants—there were not many persons in attendance upon them, about twenty-five or thirty, some of whom had rattans or sticks, some nothing. I saw none with swords or shields. Some had slender bamboo sticks; I do not think there were more then thirty. I know none of the gentleman who were there but Mr. Oram. I do not know who my master's assistant is, I never saw, (looking at Cole) this person. my master lives at Cossimpore. He is accustomed to be accompainied by Europeon gentlemen when he goes to other Factories: I do not know their names. My master lives alone. I have never seen any of the persons at the bar at his house. All the gentleman who were with my master on the occasion I have spoken of, had guns. After looking at the Indigo fields all returned towards the Factory, and when we were going along the road, the villagers came out and

to surround the Elephants, brandishng clubs, pelrin, clods and using foul words. There was a firing but from whom I do not know; it was from the Elephants. I saw no guns in the villages, hands; I saw nothing but clubs. I saw no person fall on the firing. Some of them were distant, one begah, some more, and some less, but there were none close to the Elephant. Some of the clods, hit the Elephant, but not the gentleman. On the firing the villagers stood a while, and then went away and so did we. In the manner the gentlemen held the guns, the villagers could have seen them. There was one gun on my Elephant. I did not know the gentleman who was on the Elephant. I did not see him before he mounted at Chowderussy. I do not know to whom the gun belonged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland Cossimpore is my master's Factory; it is half a day's way from this village. My master got on the Elephant at Cossimpore, and went to Chowderussy where the other person mounted; it was mid-day when he got there After the disturbance we went to Cossimpore. From Chowderussy we went to Ramnegeur; we viewed the Indigo lands as we went along and were then going to the Mootechun Factory. In our progress we observed people collecting in the plain about Niderampore, and they were brandishing clubs and saying, "there is no road, this way we will not let you pass," and then pelted them. The gentlemen finding they had no alternative fired as the people began to surround them but in what direction I know not The villagers were armed with sticks and clubs, I saw no one fall.

By Mr. Dickens. After this was over we proceeded on by the side of the villages, and took the road by the river. We did not stop by the way to plunder four houses, but I do not know what others did. The gentlemen did not stop near four houses, I have been since at Boishaak in the service of Mr. Oram till about a month ago when I went home. I went before the Magistrate where I was detained four days. After I had been to the magistrate he sent me to Calcutta, and I have not been home since.

Re-examined. The villagers were armed with clubs capable of killing a man, and sufficient to beat off an Elephant, impatient of noise.

Mr Todd. I am an Assistant Surgeon in the H. C's service, I saw the man Bungoolah on the 5th of June in the Native Hospital at Furruckpore; my native doctor had been with him. He was in a very debilitated state. There was a wound on the back below the shoulder blade about three inches. I cannot say by what that had been made. There was a wound in the chest; the man had been admited twenty-five days. and I was unable to say whether they were a continuation of the same wound? I could form no dicided opinion whether they were the same or not. From their relative situations there might be a continuation between them. I could have produced a similar wound with a hot iron, and various kinds of instruments. It might have been produced by a foil, a nail or a bullet. I have seen the man twice to-day; there was a Mr. or a Dr. Graham who also saw him. He is much debilitated and in a very precarious state; the wound behind is healed; from that before there is a great suppuration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I believe it is usual for gentlemen in the Mofussil to carry arms. I do so; I have lived in that district three years. The Magistrate carries arms. The district has been in a disturbed state; I have heard of European gentleman having been attached. I never heard of Mr. Cardew being attached.

By Mr. Dickens. From the appearance of the wound now, supposing it to be a bullet. I would say it entered behind. It might have been fired from a gun on an Elephant; much would depend upon the position of the party. The wound on the back is about the breadth of a little finger higher than that before.

Gungada Roid sworn. I have been sometimes in this room during the trial, and sometimes out of it. I am the native doctor of the Jail at Furrukpore. I have known Bungoolah since he was brought wounded to the Magistrate on the 9th May last; I have seen him to-day, and see him daily. When I first saw him he had a wound in his back by a bullet; which bullet (of a fowling piece) had lodged in his breast. I first ascertained it by feeling, and afterwards extracted it, I have it now in Court and produces it. This is it, and here are also some pieces of bone that were extracted in washing the wound; there was a great discharge of pus, which lasted a long while; he was much debilitated. I am quite sure that is the bullet, I cut out of the body of the man and these are the bits of bone, and a small bit of lead, a part of the bullet, afterwards extracted; he is still in a debilitated state. The wound is not healed, I mean that side from whence the ball was extracted; I saw the wounded man brought here to-day.

By Mr. Cleland. I saw him first on the 9th May, about two hours before the close of day, at the house of Mr. Cardew the Judge, I had occasion to go to the Factory of Ramnaghur, it is about three coss from the Magistrate's house. I examined the man a quarter of an hour after; there was but one wound, then it appeared as if a bullet had entered it, I observed the orifice of the wound on one side and I felt a bullet on the other. From feeling the ball on the opposite side. I form my conclusions. The edge of the wound was not turned out, it was even with the body and circular; I examined it carefully; it was not then bleeding, but upon extracting the bullet it bled a little. The wound inflicted by an instrument that is round would be like that inflicted by a bullet, if by a sharp flat instrument. the wound would be flat, I introduced a probe into the wound I did not then discover that any bones had been broken nor until some pieces had exuded with the subsequent discharge. I examined the bullet and pieces of bone were extracted; I never extracted a bullet before, nor have I seen a gun-shot wound before. The bullet might have peen flattened by striking against a rib; I extracted the ball upon the same day that I saw the wounded man.

By Mr. Cochrane. If I found a wound on a man's back, and a bullet in his breast. I could have no doubt the wound was inflicted by that bullet.

Mr. Shakespear. I am acquainted with Mr. Cardew, I have seen him once or twice, I have corresponded with him often. Looks at two papers, proves Mr. Cardew's signature,

By Mr. Minchin. I have never seen him write,

By the Advocate General. I have officially answered him letters.

Mr. N. Alexander. I know a person named Cole and also Mr. Mackenzie, we are not his agents nor correspond with them; I am not acquainted with either. I do not know that any of our partners are. I cannot say, Mr. Mackenzie's brother can speak to his writing, and Mr. Donelly can speak to Mr. Cole's.

Mr. Minchin. Is Mr. Donelly in Court?

This line of examination was dropped on the suggestion of the Court.

This was the case for the prosecution, and the prisoners in their defence read two papers, which set out principally the facts proved in the following evidence.

Doctor Graham sworn. I was formerly an Assistant Surgeon in the Company's Service; I resigned about three years ago, and am now practising in Calcutta.

I examined the person of a man this afternoon I found the mark of a wound under the blade bone which had been closed for some time and an open wound on the breast; I should think it impossible to say by what instrument the open wound ws proaduced, I formed this opinion from its inspection; from the appearance of the other wound I should say some puncturine instrument had occasioned it from the general appearance. I should think if the wound had been caused by a musket ball, it must have entered in the front part of the body, and that the person who inflicted it must have been nearly on a level. but it entirely rests on the position of the wounded party. Musket shots take such a variety of directions that it is almost impossible to say whether a shot from the back of an Elephant might not have produced it. When a ball enters, the edges of the wound are inverted, and the wound in front was in that state to-day.

I examined this bullet; I prefectly observe itsu appearance. In my opinion it could not have been so misshapen except by striking one of the larger bones of the body; think a ball so disfigured must have struck a large bone; it is hardly possible it could be so misshapen by striking a rib. In this instance the only large bone near the progress of the ball was the blade bone; and that was uninjured. If the ball was originally circular, the wound would not have caused the changes in it. Had it touched a rib so as to be thus misshapen it must have fractured it. and that so palpably that it must be apparent to any body. Had that bullet been discharged at the space of seventy-five yards. it would have gone through or have lodged near the skin in front, but that would depend much on the description of the gun. A rifle ball I imagine would have gone completely through the body, a good fowling piece well loaded would most likely have the same effect A similar wound might be inflicted by any instrument that would make a puncture and had the wound been inflicted by either it might have produced the same extreme debility which A pobs rved to day.

Cross examined. I have been conversant in gun shot wounds. By the invertion of the orafice of the wound I mean the edges turned. The edges may be turned in by a puncturing instrument, inflanation sometimes inverts the orifice of a wound I have no other reason for saying that this was not a gun shot wound, It is impossible to say whether the ball might not have entered at the back; the course of a bullet is most erratic. I am almost satisfied that a large bone was not fractured. I decidedly say that neither the blade bone or breast bone were fractured, I think it impossible that this bullet could have struck a bone. There are three indentations on the ball from which I say it did not strike a bone I should think if it had struck a rib it would have had only one indentation. Exfoliations may take place by matter forming over the bone as well as by fracture, and those pieces produced appear most like exfoliations.

Mr. Arthur Donelly. I am an indigo planter. I have been so engaged for five years. I was in company with the prisoners on the 8th of May last. On the 7th I dined at Chowderussy after which I went to Ramneghur in consequence of information I received from Mr. Mackenzie that Indigo had been destroyed I proceeded on the 8th and went to the Dee where the plaut was said to have been ploughed. Mr. Oram, Mr. Cole, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Riley accompanied me. We arrived there at about 10 o'clock, and saw the land ploughed up and investigated it for the purpose of getting legal redress. We stopped half an hour but not getting satisfactory information we were proceeding home to Ramneghur by the same road except crossing a Jeal to get on the Company's road. When we had crossed we were met by about 400 or 500 natives armed with spears and poles with lights upon them; they were coming on to attack us and we told them if they approached we would fire upon them; we said so repeatedly. I have dearly bought by experience the knowledge that natives can throw a spear with the greatest accuracy 40 or 50 yards; these persons were within that distance. I fired over their heads; if I had fired at them the effect would be much the same as if I fired into this Court now. I saw no person fall, Mr. O'Riley was by himself and on the largest Elephant, Mr. Joakim was not there at all.

Cross examined I am concerned with Mr. Oram in business. The lands being ploughed up was our only reason for going there. We had about 10 or 12 persons with us, I cannot give you the name of one. They were armed as Burkendosses usually are with Tulwar and shield. We did not molest any one till we were attacked. I was not brought before Mr. Cardew on this charge. I was present when this accident took place, if it took place at all, I can name villages where there are 500 fighting men, and if you give me 20,000 rupees I can get you as many men, I say it can be done, judging from the state of the district and the party that came out against us. I keep no fighting men nor do any of the prisoners. If 15 witneses have sworn that we attacked the villagers first and fired at them, they have sworn what is false, and I will only say such witnesses are as easily to be got as 15 rupees to give them. We expected no outrage and only took our usual arms and attendants. If any witness has said there were but 120 villagers, he has sworn false by estimation, and if no spears that I deny. There was no man wounded that we knew of. The land near the village is unfit for the cultivation of Indigo. There were 8 or 10 shots fired. I know of nothing thrown at any of our party. Where we were attacked there are a row of houses not snfficient for twenty families. The people surrounded us or nearly so.

Re-examined. I do not know the name of five natives in all my concern which is most extensive. There was a person on horseback with the opposite party who seemed to haraugue them and urge them on.

To the Court. I am not aware of the cause for this attack upon us. I had no dispute with any of the persons, I cannot account for it, except considering the disturbed state of the district. I was at Furruckpore when Mr. Cole left for Calcutta. I was previously aware of the charge against him. I did see the Magistrate, but I did not tell him what I said here to day. I thought if any thing was necessary he would have asked me. Mr. Mackenzie was taken away before I was aware of it; Mr. Oram was not taken before the Magistrate.

Mr. Louis Joakim sworn. I can speak English. I am employed at Lochingunge Factory, as an assistant, I recollect the 8th of May, I was that day at Furakabad cotta measuring land, I was out from 9 o'clock in the morning till four in the evening, I had kept a memorandum, and am sure of the time, I was not at Niderampore that day if any one said I was there he spoke false.

By Mr. Pearson. I was before the Magistrate on this charge, I know the servants that were with me, two of them are here; Nuzymuddee was with me, Noscar Nudder was there also, several of the villagers saw me, I don't know Niderampore, I was in Ramnagur factory last year. I don't know any village large enough to produce 500 fighting men.

Mr. Thomas O' Riely sworn. I know Mr. Donelly and the Prisoners. On the 7th of May I was in Ramchurn Factory. (I have been in Court for about an hour this morning, in and out not knowing it was wrong). On the morning of the 8th of May I proceeded with the other gentlemen to Ramnagur Factory, The Prisoners Cole and Oram were upon a small Elephant, Mackenzie and Donelly on another, and I had one to myself. I dont know the name of the village. We delayed a little on the way for a servant (the Ameen of the Dee that had been ploughed up,) I was not acquainted with those lands before; I recollect perfectly well being attached by a large body of armed Natives, I thought at the time for the purpose of "murtherin us up upon the Elephant." There was no road visible to my eyes—it was not, inundated, but covered with rain water. Two parties joined each other; they were armed with clubs and long bamboos with torches fastened to their tops to frighten the elephents. They did not completely set round us but they came within half a gun shot of the elephants. When they closed upon us they were given to understand that if they did not retire we should fire upon them. Mr. Donelly, Mr. Oram, and Mr. Cole spoke to them to that effect. They abused us, and flourished their weapons. I considered myself in such a dangerous predicament, that if I had shot twenty men of them my conscience would not have accused me. We had 12 or 15 men with us. Had we intended to shoot any of the villagers we could have done so without difficulty. An elephant can't go quickly; it has but the one pace, We arrived in the afternoon at the Factory.

Cross examined by Mr. Cochrane. I am assistant to Mr. Oram in his Indigo Factory. I have been so eighteen months, I am not aware that my safety from indictment rests with the fate of the prisoners; certainly not. I don't know the names of the servants who were with us or of those persons who attacked us. Two bodies of men formed into one body came up to us. I did not know that we were going to Niderampore. I cannot tell the colour of the horse on which the man rode. I don't recollect the date when Mr. Cole was taken up. I did not attend on Mr. Cardew I received no instructions for that purpose. I was not called upon by Mr. Cole or any man alive. I live near Mr. Oram. I had no conversation with Mr. Oram on the subject, nor with Mr. Donelly. When I went to see the grounds, I saw I believe the servants of the Factory there. I believe we met a servant on the road. I did not see any one wounded; the crowd dispersed but I don't know where they went to. I can't say if there were houses in the place; the plain was open, but there was no line of houses within my view. I call a gun shot about 100 yards. The guns were fired once to send the people off; one gentleman fired two guns I don't know who he was that fired them. I was on one of the large *Elephant alone only in company with myself.* If any one had been wounded I should have seen him. The people did not came within fifty yards, who ever said they came close and surrounded the Elephants is wrong I went to see Mr. Cardew before this took place. I have not seen him since. When Mr. Cole was brought before Mr. Cardew I might have been employed in the Factory; I lived about 15 minutes ride from Mr. Oram's.

Re-examined by Mr. Minchin. I have been attacked by the natives myself before this. I was directing some people who were cutting up ground. I was surrounded by the natives who seized my bridle and saddle and horse, and I was obliged to run for it, I only saved my life by *parrying* a never.

A native, a bearer of Mr. Oram's was next examined. I went with my master, Mr. Cole, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Donelly, Mr. O'Riley and some Burkindosses from Ramnaghur Factory to Kistopore to look at some Indigo lands. We saw the lands and were proceeding back through a Jeal after which I observed about 450 persons with spears, sticks, clubs, and long bamboos with straw lit at the ends, coming on for the purpose of surrounding the gentlemen. The gentlemen said "we have had no dispute with you and why do you come to attack us." They said "beat the Banchoots" and came closer and the gentlemen fearing, fired five guns at once with the muzzles elevated, on which they receded and the gentlemen proceeded to the Mootoochurn Factory. I saw no one fall.

Cross-examined. There were 10 Burkindosses and 450 persons came towards us all in one body; we saw them from some distance. There were no houses close to this place but a plain all round. They came within 20 yards of the Elephants. The gentlemen did not say, if you do not keep back we will fire.

Tagore Misteree sworn. I was in the service of Mr. Donelly i the month of Boisaukh last. We met with a disturbance. There were three Elephants and ten Burkindosses. After crossing a Jeal, we met 400 or 450 men who surrounded the gentlemen on all sides; they had swor[illegible] shields, spears, soorkies, and bamboos lighted straw upon them. My master said "[illegible] are you that you are coming to quarrel with [illegible]" The gentlemen were in great danger. The villagers made use of very abusive language. One man rode a horse;—the gentlemen fired; I did not see how the guns were levelled; the sahibs afterwards got to the Factory.

By Mr. Cochrane. The gentlemen only said "*why do you come to quarrel with us?* if they had said more I should have heard it. The horse was a *red* colour. There were 10 Burkindosses (*gives their names.*) The villagers brought the five within 20 paces. The Elephants were not alarmed, they were sporting Elephants. Of the Burkindosses I have mentioned none of them that appeared before the Magistrate; I did not go before him. When we were going over the field I saw the villagers, they came in one body, and surrounded us within 20 paces; they were all coming right against us, and from one direction. If any one said there were two large bodies of men, coming in different directions, I don't think it is true When the guns were fired I saw nobody fall, it was on an open plain on all sides, if any one was wounded and lying on the ground, I should have seen him I have been in my master's employ 12 months.

Sungum Tyvarry sworn. I am a Burkindoss to Mr. Donnelly. I was with him in the month of Boishaukh, on one day, which I recollect, we past by a *Jeel*, and met with 400 or 500 men; they were armed variously. The gentlemen said "we don't quarrel with you," but they would not go away, the gentlemen fired at them.

By Mr. Pearson. I saw no swords or shields with them; they had soorkies. The gentlemen said nothing but what I have already said; I did not see how they levelled their pieces; four days afterwards, I heard a man was wounded; there was a man mounted on a red horse.

The following witnesses were called to character

Mr. Jackson sworn. I came out from England with Mr. MacKenzie. I think he is of a very mild temper, and not disposed to do an act of this kind.

Captain Hanny. I have known Mr. Mackenzie, I brought him out to India. I consider him to have a very good character, particularly quiet and peaceable.

The prisoners' Counsel said, they were in possession of written characters from gentlemen high in the Civil Service, who had known Messrs. Cole and Oram for some years; but as written documents were not admissable as to character in that Court, he would refrain from presenting them.

The judge's charge was nearly a recapitulation of the evidence in which he drew the attention of the Jury, to the various discrepancies on both sides, and the apparent absence of motive for such an attack by either party.

The Jury retired at a quarter to 5 A. M. and after an absence of seven minutes returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

His Lordship then addressed the three individuals and said; that by the verdict which the Jury had found, they were again restored to society, but he was sure it would prove a useful lesson not only to them, but to others residing in the same district which appeared from the evidence, to be in a very disturbed state, and he would remark, that it would be scarcely permitted that Europeans should go thus about armed against natives, who are so little able to defend themselves, and he would assure them that when occurrences of this nature took place they would be at once put down by the strong arm of the law.

Counsel for the Prosecution, the Advocate General and Mr. Cochrane; Attorney Mr. Molloy.

Counsel for Mr. Oram, Messrs. Minchin and Cleland; Attornies, Messrs. Stretell and Judge

Counsel for Mr. MacKenzie, Messrs. Clarke, and Dickens; Attorney, Mr. N. Hudson.

Government Securities.

TO BUY] Prem.		AUGT. 25, 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable.....	27 8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0 12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto.....	0 3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Re. }	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,—Calcutta, August 25th Brig Joanna, E, McKellan, from Mauritius 21st July,

Bark Exporter, R, Anugh, from Mauritius 23d ditto,

DEPARTURES,—August 24th Brig Children, G. Duracher, for Mauritius—French Ship Maria Elizabeth, Auger, for Bourbon,

August 25th, French Ship La Valeur, F. Huron for Bourbon,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS—At Chandernagore, on the 19th August, the Lady of T. Deveri nne, Esq. Indigo Planter, Furridpore, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum., on the 21st August, the Lady of William Montgomerie, Esq, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the evening of the 20st August, the Wife of Mr. Lawrence Picachy, of the Territorial Department.

MADRAS.

Yesterday we received Cape papers to the 26th of June. The *South African Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d of that month contains a St. Helena Shipping List, from which we extract the following notice of arrivals at that Island.

APRIL 17,—Baret to Shannon, Madras to London.

Do 18—Zenobia, Cameron, Calcutta and Madras, to London,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Do. 19--Thomas Grenville, Shea, Calcutta and Madras, to London.

Do. 19—Bolton, Clarkson, Bombay and Colombo to London.

Do. 21—William Money, Fulcher, Calcutta and Madras, to London.

Do. 22—Minerva, Hay, Singapore and Calcutta, to London.

Do. 26—Herculean, Battersby, Calcutta to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Carisbrook, Strawan, Bombay, to Cowes, Carrol.

Do. 30—Mary Ann, Hornblow, Madras and Cape, to London.

MAY 2—Almora, Owen, Calcutta and Cape, to London.

Do. 9—Orient, White, Calcutta, and Cape, to London.

Do. 12—Marquis of Camden, Larkins, Downs, Bengal and China.

Do. 20—Repulse, Gribbles, China to London.

Do. 21—Marquis of Wellington, Chapman, Bengal and Madras, to London.

Do. 22—Duke of York, Locke, China to London.

Do. do.—Herefordshire, Hope, ditto ditto.

Do. 23 - Lady Melville, Clifford, China to London.

Do. do.—Duke of Sussex, Whitehead, ditto ditto.

The Eliza, Sutton, from Calcutta, arrived at the Cape on the 7th of May, and sailed again for London on the 13th of May.

The Ship George IV., on the 14th of June on her voyage from Agra Bay to Lisbon spoke the Windsor, Lawther Castle, and General Kyd, from China 12 weeks.—*Madras Gazette, September 4*

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	Do
New Ditto.....	¼	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—September 2d, Ship Flora, Captain H. Bolton, from Batavia 21st July, Cowes 8th August, and Pondicherry 1st September.

do, Ship Robarts, Capt, J, Corbyn, from Port Louis, 10th August;

3th, Brig Catherine, Captain G. R, Hudson from Vizagapatam and Coringa 15th August;

do, Brig Frederica, Capt, J, P, Venerosity, from Sirnapoor 2d. Vizagapatam 19th August,

DEPARTURES.—August 31, Brig Norfolk Capt, J, Goldie, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Padang;

Sept, 1st Ship Reliance, Captain C, D, Hays, for Calcutta,

do, Ship Lord William Bentinck, Captain H, Hutchinson, for do;

do, Spanish Ship Espina, Capt, P, Ramirez, for Singapore and Manilla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES,—On the 26th August in St. George's Church, by the Reverend R, A, Denton, Thomas Sharp, Esq, 43d Regt, N, I, to Isabella Jane, second Daughter of Arthur Brooke, Esq. of the Civil Service,

In Camp at Kamptee, on Monday the 16th August, by the Rev, Mr, Jeaffreson, Assistant Apothecary Antony Rouchet, to Miss Anne Beaum,

BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 19th August, the lady of Doctor Henderson, Surgeon of H, M, 39th Regiment of a Daughter,

DEATHS.—At the Male Asylum, on the 29th August, Edward Emis, eldest Son of the late Mrs. E, Chillingworth,

At St, Thomas's Mount, on Thursday the 25th August, Mr. Mary Anne Bridges,

On Saturday, the 28th August, Alexander, the infant Son of Mr. Thomas Langford, aged 3 months and 26 days.

On Saturday, the 28th August, Georgiana Daughter of Mr, John Burgess, aged 3 years and 8 months.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight. 109 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 139 Bombay Rs per 00 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... .....none.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213½ B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5. 5. .
China.....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

Yesterday the Ship *Sulimany*, McFarlane came in from China the 6th July, and Anjier Roads 19th Augt.—the departures are the Arab Ship *Nassur* to Calcutta and the Brig *Hamoody* to Surat.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign J. C. Supple, 13th Regt. N. I.

Col. S. Goodfellow, Engineers.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. S. Henuell, 12th Regt.

Lieut, Delhoste, 16th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Ship 17th.—Sulimany, A. J. McFarlane Master, from China, Macao Roads 6th July, and Anjier Roads 9th Augt.

DEPARTURES.—September 14th, Ship Shahool Hamud, W. R. Sindry, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers by Shahool Hamud.—Mrs. Mann and 2 Misses Whitley.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Deesa on the 30th August, the Lady of Captain Robson, Bombay Regiment of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on board the Ship *Hannah*, on the 22d May, M. T. Basden, 2d Officer, of the Liver complaint; sincerely and deservedly regretted by all those who knew him.

At Kingsmills Inverness-shire on the 27th March last "Hugh" the infant son of Lieut G. J. Jameson, of the 4th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

MACAO.

MACAO RACES.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the Races lately held at Macao.

FIRST day, 6th May, 1830.

At 2 P. M. a large party met to Tiffin at the Steward's house, after which, though the weather was by no means inviting, it was determined to sojourn to the Course. The rain cleared away; and before 4 o'clock, when the running commenced, the weather was fine and cool as could be wished. The threatening aspect of the Heavens however, deprived the course of one of its greatest attractions—the Ladies were absent. The united number of spectators, and their orderly conduct, was found highly favorable to the running. The several Races came off as follows.

THE ALBANY STAKES of 200 Dollars—10 Stone each HEATS.

Mr. Clarke's b. h. Clinker (Owner) 1. 1.
Mr. Ravenshaw's ch. h. Corinthian Tom 2. 2.

Won by Clinker, beating Corinthian Tom easily in both heats.

THE WELTER STAKES of 100 Dollars each—11 Stone, HEATS.

Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter (Conning) 1.
Mr. Alexander's gr. h. Mandarine 2.

Won by Sir Peter, beating Mandarine, almost in a canter—Mandarine drawn after one heat; and Sir Peter walked over.

THE STEWARD'S PLATE value, 100 Dollars for Maiden Manila horses; with a subscription of 10 dollars each, 32 subscribers. Half the subscription for the second horse. 10 Stone—HEATS.

Mr. Morris's br. h. The Croppy (Owner) 1. 1.
Mr. Daniell's pb. h. Eclipse 3. 2.
Don Gabriel's gr. h. Rozinante 2. 4.
Mr. Smith's gr. h. Nimrod 4. 3.
Don E. de Otodui's b. h. Sancho Panza } drawn.
Mr. Lindsay's gr. h. Plough-boy }

This was the most interesting race of the day. Before starting, Eclipse was the favorite; Sancho Panza was drawn, supposed to be still at Manila; and Plough-boy could not appear, having been lamed by an accident on the previous day. The other four horses made a good start—Rozinante leading at score to the second turn, the others laying by, when the Croppy came out, passed him, and won with ease; the others all dead beat. In the second heat Rozinate led as before for one round, but was beaten off more easily, and took only the third place. At the second turn, the other three were all in a heat, Croppy in hand several lengths behind, when on the low ground he made play, took his place in front, and won cleverly by a length, Eclipse though much distressed coming second—the others no where at hand. The Croppy came to the scratch in high condition, and had justice done him in every respect. The style in which he was brought in elicited well deserved applause from the Spectators.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 100 Dollars—9 st. 2 lb.—HEATS.

Mr. Hudleston's gr. h. Acbar (Campbell) 1. 1.
Mr. Colledges's b. g. Babieca 2. 2.

Won by Acbar in two heats; the first a very hollow thing; the second was won by two lengths not quite so easily.

In a SWEEPSTAKES, made up in the stand, Sir Peter ran Clinker very hard, but was beat by half a length. This was a good race and quickly done, Corinthian Tom was beat easily, and pulled up, or stopt, within the distance Post.

A MATCH was made up at the Post, to run the winner of the Steward's Plate against Eclipse over the old course. Here however the Croppy shewed himself to as much advantage as before, winning cleverly by a length. This terminated the sports of the day.

The TSO-TONG had been invited, but did not attend; though he sent some of his Runners, who were useful in keeping the Course.

A large party met at the Company's in the evening, when many appropriate toasts were drank, and several matches proposed for the second Meeting,

SECOND day, 20th May, 1830.

The Steward's elegant Tiffin was attended, as usual, by all the sporting men, who sat down at 2 o'clock precisely. After Tiffin the party adjourned to the Course, which was graced by the presence of several Ladies. The high wind was somewhat inconvenient to them; in every other respect the weather was delightful, being cool, without sun or rain. The TSO-TONG did not attend; though his people were useful in clearing the course. At ½ before 4 the Races commenced and came off as follows.

THE CAMPAGNE STAKES of 100 Dollars each—HEATS.

Mr, Millet's bl. h. Sir Peter (Morris 1. 1,
Mr. Bannerman's b. h. Don Juan 2. 2.
Don E. de Otadui's ch. h. Corinthian Tom 3. 3.

Won by Sir Peter in two heats. In the first heat they went off at a rattling pace, and kept it all round, Sir Peter winning cleverly by half a length. Don Juan ran a good second. Corinthian Tom made a bad start, and was beat easy. In the second heat Sir Peter lost at the start, but recovered his place, was well brought in, and won cleverly by a length. The Don made strong running all the way, and was hard pushed at the end. Tom had little or no chance. This was a good race.

THE TURF PLATE, value 100 Dollars—HEATS.

M. Clarke's b. h. Clinker (Owner) 1.
Mr Hudleston named, gr. h. Commodore 2.

Won in a canter by Clinker. The Commodore was not first to go, and was drawn after the first heat.

THE HANDICAP STAKES of 10 Dollars each HEATS.

Mr. Morris's br. h. The Croppy (Owner) 2. 1. 1.
Mr. Daniell's pb. h. Eclipse 3. 2.
Don Gabriel's gr. h. Rozinante 1. 2.
Don E. de Otodui's b. h. Tom Thumb Bolted

The Handicap Stakes offered good sport. The horses went off well together for a few yards; when Tom Thumb bolted and never came again. At the turn Rozinante came out, and took the lead, keeping it to the end; the Croppy close at hand, but not much pushed; Eclipse was beat off at the bushes. In the second heat Croppy made play, pushed Rozinante all the way, and won cleverly by two lengths. Eclipse, eclipsed. Rozinante did not come up for the third heat, which was contested only by Eclipse, who ran well to the end, and made a good race. Croppy winning by two lengths.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 Dollars each—HEATS

Mr. Hudleston's gr. h. Acbar (Clarke) 1. 1.
Mr, Alexander's gr. h. Mandarine 2. 2.
Mr. Colledge's b. g. Babieca 2.

Acbar won in two heats without much trouble. In the first heat Babieca took the lead and run himself out before he passed the distance. Acbar won easy by four lengths, Mandarine piping—Babieca done. For the second heat, Babieca was drawn. Acbar and Mandarine jogged on together at a slow pace to the ropes, when Acbar let out, and won cleverly by two lengths,—neither much pushed.

Between the heats, Clinker ran against time, to do the Old course in one minute and 55 seconds. He lost by one second.

Corinthian Tom ran Don Juan a MATCH from the Bate house in; was a close race hardly contested, the Don winning by half a length.

A POST MATCH betwen Clinker and Sir Peter afforded excellent sport. Clinker made play from the starting post, was pushed the whole way round. Sir Peter well laid into him. At the ropes Sir Peter put out and won by two lengths. This was a heard slashing race, Clinker a good deal punished. This finished a pretty good day's sport. The course was very well attended; was well kept; and no accident occurred.

In the evening a party assembled at the Company's to dinner, when the usual toasts were drank. The Steward offered to the Turf a plate of one hundred Dollars' value for Manilla horses for the next season, to which a subscription of five Dollars was to be added, the race, to be on the same terms nearly as in the present year. This was warmly received and subscribed to.

The Gentlemen residing at the Albany tendered a plate of 100 Dollars' value, with five dollars' subscription, for Chinese horses, to be run for on the first day of the meeting of 1831, which was freely subscribed to.

The same Gentlemen announced their intention of producing a Silver cup, value 400 dollars, for Indian or Arab Horses to be imported subsequently to this date, to be run for on the first day of the meeting of 1832—an entrance of 20 dollars for the second horse. This splendid encouragement to importation was received with acclemation, and the health of those spirited individuals was drank with raptures. The evening was concluded with much hilarity.—*Canton Register, 15 June.*

English Extracts.

JOHN BUKL.—MAY 2.

There appears to be an idea very generally prevalent that His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold begins to waver in his determination about taking the government which has been offered him—we very much doubt this report, although it professes to be founded upon the fact that a distinguished traveller, recently returned from Greece, has thrown some new lights upon the subject, which are so strong, as to have shaken the Prince's decision. We suspect these tales are groundless, indeed, we have reason to believe that Prince Leopold has gone too far in his arrangements to render retreat possible.

The Lords of the Council of Sinkomalee and the Right Worshipful Jacky Horner, the Lord Provost, and the shareholders, and the Doctors, and the door-keepers, and the housemaids, and the resurrection-men, are all looking extremely dull. Intellect, in its march, does not seem inclined to march to Gower street; salaries are to be reduced, bodies to be lowered in price, professors docked, and housemaids curtailed—there's "nobody coming to study."—The contrivers of the concern miscalculated the real feelings and principles of the people of London, and at length discover that modern philosophy and brazen infidelity are not quite so popular as they hoped to find them.

We should recommend the Directors of that excellent institution, the Charing-cross Hospital, to rent or purchase the College when it comes to the hammer; there are all sorts of medical conveniences there already; a dispensary, a surgery, a theatre, lecture-rooms, &c. and the retirement of the situation, the goodness of the air, and its proximity to London render it a peculiarly desirable purchase for such a purpose.

JOHN BULL,—May 3.

We have to-day to announce the death of Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, which occured on Monday evening, at six o'clock at his seat, Drayton Park, Sir Robert was born in the year 1750, and was the third son of Mr. Peel, of Ostwalwick, in the county Lancaster, by Jane, daughter of Lawrence Wamesly, Esq. of Darwin, in the same county. From the age of fourteen the powers of his mind appear to have been actively employed, and it is recorded that in early youth, he expressed a confident determination to distinguish himself in after life.

In the year 1773, when the cotton manufacture was emerging from mediocrity in consequence of the invention of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Peel saw the wonderful advantages derivable from the aid of machinery; and at the age of twenty-three embarked in a manufactory at Bury, in Lancashire in partnership with William Yates, Esq. whose daughter in 1787 he married.

Fourteen years of well judged and ably directed speculation, produced wealth, rank, and importance; nor should it be omitted here, that the success of Sir Robert Peel was attended by a proportionate and unremitting care of those by whose labour his fortunes were increased no less than fifteen thousand persons at one period in his employment and nothing did he leave undone that could contribute to their health and comfort; he limited the hours of work, that the growth of the child en might not be injured by labour; he provided for those children ample means of improvement. Nor did his kindness and consideration confine themselves to his own factories, he even brought a Bill into Parliament for the regulation of other establishments, in order to the preservation of the health and morals of the work people.

In the year 1797, Mr. Peel and his partner subscribed *ten thousand pounds* to the voluntary contributions of that period; he mainly contributed to forming and supporting the Lancashire Fencibles and the Tamworth Armed Association, and raised amongst his own artificers, six companies, called the Bury Loyal Volunteers, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1800, Mr. Peel was created a baronet. In Parliament he was a sound and frequent speaker upon commercial and manufacturing topics, and his speech upon the Union with Ireland is remarkable for perspicuity and ability. In public life Sir Robert evinced himself a true lover of his country, and a liberal supporter of all her principal charities. In private life his kindness and generosity were unbounded. Thus has he sunk into his grave, blessed and honoured by all who knew him, having, perhaps, contributed more largely to the happiness of others, in the course of his honourable and successful career, than any man that ever existed.

Sir Robert is, as we need scarcely add, succeeded in the title and estates by the Right hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Letters and Papers from Lisbon, all agree, not only in describing the city and country in perfect tranquility, but they also announce the recognition of the King in all the Colonies, Terceira excepted. If Mr. Grimilda, Sen. having retired from the stage were to hoist the Standard of Funnymania on Eel Pye Island at Twickenham and there, in conjunction with Mr. Waddington and *Mr.* Ex-Sheriff Parkins, or any other such person, vote himself a regency in the name and on the behalf of her Serene Royal and Excellent Highness Princess Ollive Wilmot Cumberland Serres Knightsbridge, he would produce about as much effect by his proceedings as his brother Polichinello, M. De Palmella, does with his colleagues at Angra.

We really do think that the delay in acknowledging the Portuguese Sovereign is one of the most extraordinary, as well as one of the most mischievous, omissions of which the present ministry have been guilty. The delay is unjust and unfair, and exposes the English character to vituperation and abuse, and the English subjects in connection with Portugal either to a feeling that they are unduly favoured, or to an apprehension that the patience of the Portuguese government will soon be exhausted, and those privileges, which we exclusively enjoin, be withdrawn. There is nothing which lowers the character of a government so much as indecision. The last accounts contain the refusal of the Portuguese Government to grant a general amnesty under dictation.—

We announce, with the deepest regret, the death of the Marchioness of Bath; one of the most amiable and exemplary women distinguishing the circles of the great world.

DUKE of ALBA'S Breakfast at the Castle of RUDOLSTADT, in the year 1547.

[*From the German of Schiller.*]

On perusing an old chronicle of the sixteenth century, entitled *Res in Ecclesiâ et Politiâ Christianâ gestæ ab anno* 1500 *ad annum* 1600, *aut. I. Söffing, Th. D., Rudolst,* 1676,—I met with the following anecdote, which for more reasons than one, deserves to be snatched from oblivion. In a work called *Mausolea manibus Metzelii posita á Fr. Melch. Dedekindo,* 1738. I found it confirmed; it may also be seen in Spangenberg's *Adelspiegel.* Part 1. b. xiii. p. 445.

A German lady, descended from a family which was formerly illustrious for its heroic valour, and gave an emperor to the throne of Germany, succeeded once in terrifying the ferocious Duke of Alba by her resolute conduct In the year 1547 when the Emperor Charles V. was passing through Thuringe, on his way to Franconia and Swabia, after the battle of Muhlberg, the Countess Catharina of Schwartzburg, by birth a princess of Henneberg, and then a widow, obtained from him a letter of protection, which guaranteed that none of her subjects should suffer molestation from th

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Spanish army on its march. On her part she engaged to cause bread, beer, and other necessaries, to be conveyed, at a fair price, from Rudolstadt to the bridge on the Saal, as a provision for the troops, which were to pass over it. She, nevertheless, on this occasion, used the precaution to have the bridge, which was close to the city, hastily destroyed, and ordered another to be erected over the river at a greater distance, in order that the too great proximity of the town might not afford temptation to her rapacious guests. She gave permission, at the same time, to the inhabitants of all the places through which the troops had to pass, to remove all their valuables to the castle of Rudolstadt.

Meanwhile the Spanish general, accompanied by Duke Henry of Brunswick and his sons, approached the city, and through a courier, whom he despatched beforehand, begged to be allowed the honour of breakfasting with the Countess of Schwartzburg. Such a modest request at the head of an army could not well be refused, and he received for answer, that his excellency might partake of whatever the house afforded, should he feel inclined to come and be satisfied therewith. Care was taken at the same time to remind the Spanish commander of the letter of protection, and to impress on him the necessity of a scrupulous observance of it.

A friendly reception and a good table awaited the duke at the castle. He was obliged to confess that the ladies of Thuringa kept a good house, and nobly sustained the rites of hospitality. The guests were scarcely seated, when a messenger summoned the countess from the saloon. It was announced to her, that, in some villages on their road, the Spanish soldiers had used violence, and driven the cattle away from the peasantry. Catharina was the mother of her people; and the wrongs of her poorer subjects she made her own. Extremely incensed at this violation of promise, but still preserving her presence of mind, she commanded the whole of her household to arm themselves with the utmost secrecy and despatch, and to secure well the gates of the castle. She then returned to the saloon where the princes were still at table. Here she complained to them in the most moving terms of what she had just learnt, and how badly the emperor's word had been kept. She was answered, with a smile, that this was merely a military practice, and that during a march such trifling misfortunes could not be guarded against. "That we will see," she angrily replied; "my poor subjects must have their own again, or by God," she exclaimed in a menacing tone, "the blood of princes for the blood of bullocks!" With this emphatic declaration she left the room, which, in a few moments, was thronged with armed men, who, sword in hand, but with great respect, took their stations behind the chairs of the princes, and waited at breakfast. At the entrance of this formidable party, Duke Alba changed colour, and the visitors looked at each other with speechless embarrassment.

Cut off from the army, and surrounded by a superior and determined band, nothing remained for them but to submit patiently, and to reconcile their enraged hostess on whatever conditions she might propose. Henry of Brunswick recovered himself first, and broke out into a loud laugh. He adopted the most reasonable resource, by treating the whole proceeding as a joke, and addressed the countess in a strain of eulogy on her maternal care and tenderness towards her people, and the resolute spirit she had evinced. He begged her to make her mind easy, and took upon himself to persuade the Duke of Alba to do every thing that was just. He even prevailed upon the latter to despatch immediate orders to the army to restore the stolen cattle to the owners without delay. As soon as the Countess of Schwartzburg was convinced of the restitution, she returned thanks in the most elegant manner to her guests, who politely took leave of her.

It was doubtless this event which gave to the Countess Catharina of Schawrtzburg the title of "heroic." She is renowned for her persevering activity in furthering the reformation in her country, which had already been introduced there by her husband Count Henry XXXVII. for having abolished monkish institutions, and improved the system of education. She afforded protection and support to several Protestant preachers, who had endured persecution on account of their religion. Among these was one Caspar Aquila, minister of Saalfield, who in his youth had followed the army of the emperor to the Netherlands as military chaplain; and because he had there refused to baptise, a cannon-ball, was thrust by the licentious soldiers into a mortar, to be shot into the air; a fate which he luckily escaped, as the powder would not ignite. His life was a second time in danger, and a price of five thousand guilders set upon his head, in consequence of the emperor having conceived an enmity towards him for violently attacking the *interim* from the pulpit. At the request of the people of Saalfield, Catharina caused him to be secretly conveyed to her castle, where she kept him concealed several months, and treated him with the greatest humanity, until he could venture to shew himself again. She died universally honoured and lamented, in the 58th year of her age, and the twenty-ninth of her reign. Her remains are interred in the church of Rudolstadt.—*For. Lit. Gaz.*

LIFE AND MANNERS.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES; OR, VALENCIENNES IN THE FIFTEETH CENTURY.

The city of Valenciennes anciently possessed the right of granting sanctuary to the stranger who fled from justice upon the committal of homicide. After the observance of some trifling formality, the fugitive was permitted his full liberty; but if any one came forward openly to accuse him of the deed, and to charge him with having perpetrated it through malice or treachery, he was then compelled to meet the accuser in single combat, and, armed with buckler and staff, to fight till death ensued. This custom, of which the origin is unknown, was regarded by the inhabitants of Valenciennes as one of their proudest privileges and became, in 1455, the occasion of a contest so extraordinary, and so illustrative of the barbarous manners of the period, as to be well worth transferring to our columns. In our account of it we shall follow Matthieu de Coussy, a contemporaneous writer; and we shall also avail ourselves of the assistance of Pierre d'Oultreman and Simon Leboncq, the historians of Valenciennes. Mahuot Cocquet having murdered Philippe du Gardin, at Tournai, for having refused him his daughter in marriage, fled to Valenciennes, and demanded the privilege of sanctuary. He resided there for some time peaceably, until a certain Jacotin Plouvelet, a relative of the murdered man, made his appearance, and thus publicly addressed him: "Traitor, you have treacherously and wickedly slain and murdered my kinsman; beware of me; it will not be long before I avenge his death." Cocquet, on this, went and preferred a complaint to the magistrates who summoned Jacotin before them, and acquainted him that the words he had uttered were an infringement of the city's franchise; "Gentlemen," said he to the mayor and jurats, "I hold and maintain, that Mahuot Cocquet has falsely and traitorously murdered my kinsman, lying in wait for him with malice prepense and without reasonable cause." The mayor replied, "Be careful what you say; for unless you prove, hand to hand, against the said Mahuot, what you have just spoken, we shall, without fail, for the maintenance of our city's liberties and franchise, cause justice to be executed upon you, as an example to all others." Mahuot Cocquet was then called into their presence; and when Jacotin beheld him he threw down his gage. The two adversaries were conveyed to separate prisons, and a Breton was appointed to each, to instruct them in the laws of battle. The preparations for this duel came to the knowledge of philippe-le-Bon, duc de Bourgogne, who, previously to sanctioning it, sought to be acquainted by what authority the city of Valenciennes arrogated to itself so strange a privilege. The Comte de Charolais, his son, wrote to the magistrates to postpone its taking place until his father and himself could be present. At length, after much delay, and many adjournments, the combat was fixed for the 20th of may, 1455. The duke, accompanied by his son and a numerous train of nobility, were present. A triple ring was enclosed in the maket-place. The centre, where the contest was to take place was covered with a thick layer of sand. The second ring was appropriated for the mayor, jurats, municipality, and persons of high distinction. The third was destined for knights, esquires, burgesses, and others to the number of three hundred. The halberdiers of the city were ranged along the barricades which protected the Hôtel de Ville. A passage was also contrived, that the combatants might enter the lists without being exposed to the observation or gaze of the multitude. The Duc de Bourgogne, who was lodged with Melchior du Gardin the mayor of the city would not quit the house to view the combat; he confined himself to beholding it from the windows of his apartment, which looked upon the scene. At nine o'clock in the morning the champions entered the lists. Their heads had been previously shaved, and their garments consisted of short leather doublets, fitted close to the body, Jacotin Plouvier, the challenger, entered first, attended by his Breton, and another man carrying his buckler in a bag. On entering the enclosure he several times made the sign of the cross, and sat down upon the seat prepared for him, covered with black cloth. Mahuot Cocquet followed, with the same equipment. On his entering he threw himself upon his knees, making the sign of the cross, kissed the ground, and did the same at all the four corners; after which, he placed himself on a similar seat to that prepared for Jacotin. The two champions received each his buckler, made of willow wood, and covered with sheepskin: they were both blazoned alike—argent, with a cross gules. The staffs were made of wood from the medlar tree, three feet long, and pointed at each. When the combatants were thus prepared, the magistrate, who had remained in the second enclosure, entered the list to administer the usual oaths to them. Jacotin received the sacred volume, kissed it, and, placing his hand upon it, swore that his cause was just. Mahuot went through the same ceremony, adding, that Jacotin was a false and villanous liar; but wishing to kiss the book a second time he was observed to change colour and became extremely pale. Their bodies were then anointed from head to foot with grease and oil, to prevent their laying hold of each other. After this was finished, they brought them food in silver dishes; and before they ate, the aliments were closely examined and tasted in their presence, to satisfy them that neither drug nor poison had been introduced. Then the mayor, Melchior du Gardin, standing at the barrier of the lists, threw down Jacotin's glove, and cried three times, with a loud voice, "Faites botre devoir." At this signal the combatants encountered each other. Mahuot commenced by throwing a handful of sand in his adversary's eyes; and, striking him at the same moment with his staff, inflicted a severe wound on his head. Jacotin, nothing daunted, rushed in his turn upon Mahuot, tore his buckler from him, and threw him upon the ground. Mahuot rises, and is thrown a second time. Jacotin then went tooth and nail to work upon his prey: he began by throwing the sand in his eyes, biting his ears, and beating him in the face with his fists. Philippe le Bon, who witnessed this barbarous scene through the blinds of a window, and heard the lamentable cries of Mahuot Cocquet, was moved to compassion. He sent one of his officers to ask if it was not possible to extend mercy, and spare the unfortunate man's life. The magistrate was inflexible: he alleged the privileges and customs of the city: and nothing more could be said. Jacotin still continued to torture his victim. After tearing his flesh with his teeth and nails, he observed that his yells for mercy began to excite the pity of the crowd she therefore thrust handsful of sand into his mouth, and turned his face to the ground; which he was only able to effect at the expense of a finger, which Mahuot bit off with his teeth. Jacotin's rage was excited anew by this mutilation; with his feet joined, he jumped upon his adversary, fracturing his arm and the spine of his back, and crying out aloud, "Yield then, traitor, murdered, and confess thy guilt; acknowledge you murdered my kinsman." To which, at length, Mahuot answered, "I confess it." "Speak louder," cried Jacotin, "that all may hear you," "I am guilty; I am guilty," said Mahuot; and turning towards the house which the duke inhabited, "Oh! my lord of Burgundy, I served you faithfully in the Ghent war!—Oh! my lord, I beseech. I pray for mercy for the love of God; spare—save my life." The duke's heart was touched; he sent once more to beg the magistrate to accord him the man's life, or at least to permit him to be interred in holy ground. He obtained no part of his request: it was necessary, said the man in authority that the law be fulfilled to its very letter. Jacotin at last finished his adversary, by four blows on the head with his staff; then laying hold of him by the feet, he dragged his body outside of the list. He was supposed to be dead, but after some moments, he recovered sufficiently to be confessed by a Carmelite friar, and says Simon Leboucq, to pronounce clearly and intelligibly his Christian belief. He then drank a glass or two of wine, forgave Jacotin Plouvier his death, and expired. During this time the magistrate had proceeded to the hall of judgment, where he passed sentence against the vanquished, condemning him to be hung and strangled as a murderer. This was immediately proclaimed and executed by the common hangman, who drew the body of Mahuot Cocquet on a hurdle to the place of execution. Jacotin Plouvier appeared before the magistrate, and demanded if he had performed his duty. The mayor replied in the affirmative, and that he might go where he pleased without fear of being called to account for the deed. On quitting the Hotel de Ville, he met Mathew Charlon, his Breton, who, after embracing him, conducted him to the church of Norte, Dame la Grande, where they made a considerable offering. After performing his religious duties, Jacotin returned to the Hotel de Ville, where he stripped himself of his fighting gear and resumed his ordinary apparel. Messire Sanse de Lalaing entertained him in his hotel for some days afterwards. The bucklers, staffs, and seats of the champions were deposited in the chapel of the mansion-house, and they subsequently were suspended behind the magistrates' chair in the trial court. They were afterwards removed to the place where the suspected were put to the question, and where Simon Leboucq mentions having himself seen them. The Duc de Bourgogne, who could not reconcile to himself his having permitted the exercise of this barbarous privilege, resolved from that moment to effect its abolition; and, in fact, nothing of a similar nature was ever again heard of in his states.—*For. Lit. Gaz.*

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

A heart-rending account has been published at Washington of the destruction produced by the explosion of the steam boat Helen McGregor, on the 24th of February, by one of the surviving passengers. The number of passengers altogether was between four and five hundred. On the morning of the explosion the steam boat stopped at Memphis, in Tennessee, to land and take in passengers. While the cabin passengers, about sixty in number, were at breakfast, and almost all the others standing on the deck, over the boilers, the pilot's bell was wrung to put the machinery in motion. It was instantly followed by a sound resembling the discharge of a small piece of artillery, and the rushing sound of steam. A general cry of "a boiler has burst," resounded through the cabin, and a general rush was made into the ladies cabin, in the stern of the boat. The writer and two others remained in the cabin, in which nothing, was injured. He opened one of the cabin doors when a man rushed in, covering his face with his hands, exclaiming, "Oh God!" He immediately began to tear off his clothes—his whole skin came off with them! He was literally slayed alive his face, too was coloured quite black from the effects of the steam. He sunk on the floor in a state of agony and exhaustion. He gave his name and place of abode, called on the names of his wife and children, and said "it was hard to go without bidding them one farewell," and soon became insensible to all earthly suffering. The whole floor of the cabin soon became covered with the miserable sufferers, many of them imploring that an end might be put to their insupportable agony by death. The dying and the dead lay mingled, and nothing was heard but the shricks and groans of agony and despair. The writer adds, "So soon as I was relieved from attending on those in the cabin, I went to examine the part of the boat where the boiler had burst. It was a complete wreck—a picture of destruction. The steam had given every thing a whitish hue—the boilers were displaced—the deck had fallen down—the machinery was broken. Close by the bowsprit was a large rent, through which, I was told, the boiler, after exploding, had passed out, carrying one or two men in its mouth. Several dead bodies were lying around; their fate had been an enviable one compared with that of others—they could scarcely have been conscious of a pang ere they had ceased to be. On the starboard wheelhouse lay a human body, in which life was not yet extinct, though apparently there was no sensibility remaining. The body was thrown from the boiler deck a distance of thirty feet. The whole of the forehead had been blown away; the brains were still beating. Tufts of hair, shreds of clothing, and splotches of blood might be seen in every direction. A piece of skin was picked up by a gentleman on board, which appeared to have peeled off by the force of the steam; it extended from the middle of the arm down to the tips of the fingers, the nails adhering to it. So dreadful had been the force, that not a particle of the flesh adhered to it; the most skilful operator could scarcely have effected such a result. Several died from inhaling the steam or gas, whose skin was almost uninjured. The number of lives loss will, in all probability, never be distinctly known. Many were seen flung into the river, most of whom sunk to rise no more. Could the survivors have been kept together until the list of passengers was called, the precise loss would have been ascertained; that, however, though it had been attempted, would, under the circumstances, have been next to impossible. Judging from the crown which I saw on the boiler deck immediately before the explosion, and the statement which I received as to the numbers of those who succeeded in swimming out, after they were cast into the river, I am inclined to believe that between forty and fifty must have perished. The cabin passengers escaped, owing to the peculiar construction of the boat; the boiler head was in point-blank range with the breakfast-table; a part of the metal that went in that direction was turned aside by striking against an iron pillar, and entered a bale of cotton."

LOUIS XV.

(*From the Memoirs of Madame du Barri.*)

And first, Louis XV. King of France (or as he was upon the present occasion styled, the Baron de Gonesse), was one of those sentimental egotists who believed he loved the whole world, his subjects, and his family; whilst in reality, the sole engrossing object was *self*. Gifted with many personal and intellectual endowments, which might have disputed the palm with the most lively and engaging personages of the court, he was yet devoured by *ennui*, and of this he was well aware; but his mind was made up to meet this *ennui*, as one of the necessary accompaniments of royalty. Devoid of taste in literary matters, he despised all connected with the belles lettres, and esteemed men only in proportion to the number and richness of their armorial bearings. M. de Voltaire ranked with him beneath the lowest country squire; and the very mention of a man of letters was terrifying to his imagination from its disturbing the current of his own ideas; he revelled in the plentitude of power yet felt disatisfied with the mere title of king. He hardently desired to signalise himself as the first general of the age, and prevented from obtaining this (in his opinion) highest of honours, entertained the utmost jealousy of Frederic II., and spoke with undisguised spleen and ill-humour of the exploits of his brother of Prussia. The habit of commanding, and the prompt obedience he had ever met with, had palled upon his mind, and impressed with feelings of indifference for all things which thus appeared so easily obtained; and his satiety and consequent listlessness was by many construed into melancholy of disposition. He disliked any appearance of opposition to his will; not that he particularly resented the opposition itself, but he knew his own weakness, and feared lest he should be compelled to make show of a firmness he was conscious of not possessing. For the clergy he entertained the most superstitious veneration; and he feared God because he had a still greater awe and dread of the Devil. In the hands of his confessor he confidently believed was lodged absolute power to confer on him unlimited license to commit any or every sin. He greatly dreaded pamphlets, satires, epigrams, and the opinion of posterity, and yet his conduct was that of a man who scoffs at the world's judgement.

MISCELLANEA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—We had occasion some few weeks ago, to insert a most daring and villanous act committed at Benenden, in this county. The parish-officers and gentlemen composing the vestry were adjourned to a room of Mr. Santer's, at the Bull Inn, where at a late hour in the evening, a loaded gun or pistol was discharged at them through the window, but fortunately did no serious injury; suspicion was pregnant, and many were taken and examined, but no clue obtained to discover the villian, although a very liberal reward was offered immediately for the apprehension of the offender. It now appears to have been the act of a man, named George Balcomb, whom the parish-officers assisted to pay his passage to America. Before he was shipped last week, he acknowledged he was the person; and that if they examined a certain place pointed out by him, they would find the pistol then loaded, which he discharged into the room at the time alluded to and which has since so far proved correct, as the pistol was at the spot pointed out, and which he acknowledged to have previously stolen from Mr. Judge, with sundry articles. No detention of the said George Balcomb was attempted, and he was permitted to transport himself to the continent of America.—*Kentish Gazette.*

MARRIAGE IN PROSPECTIVE.—A marriage is announced between Lord Lilford and the lovely daughter of Lord Holland. Lord Lilford's sister, Miss Powys, is said to be under a matrimonial engagement to Mr. Drummond. It is reported that Lady Maria Conyngham is about to bestow her hand upon the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hope and grandson of the late Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam.

The quantity of sugar at present consumed in Great Britain averages about twenty-two pounds and a half for each individual within the year.

WILL CAUSES—At York Assizes, on Thursday week, a case of disputed will, which involved property of great value, was decided, after having occuped the Court since the Friday previous. The plaintiffs were Mr. G. Wright, the Rev. A. Marsden (late Lester), Mr. C. J. Lester, the Rev. J. Marsden Wright, and Margaret Wright. The defendant was Rear-Admiral Tatham. The first question which the jury had to try was whether a will made by John Marsden Esq., of Hornby-castle, on the 14th of January 1822, whereby he devised the manor of Hornby to the plaintiffs, was a true and valid will; and the second question was whether he, by a codicil to the said will devised certain lands to the plaintiffs. The point chiefly contested by the witnesses was the alleged imbecility of the testator. At twelve o'clock on Thursday night, the jury, after half-an hour's absence, found a verdict for the plaintiffs. An action of ejectment, which lasted three days, terminated at Taunton on Saturday. The only question was the validity of a will made by a person named Coombs, by which he bequeathed certain property at Henstridge, to his servant, Elizabeth Hicks, since married to Thomas Extance. A verdict was returned for the defendants, thereby establishing the competancy of the testator to make a will.

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